

The Weekly Louisianaian.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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The Louisianaian.
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J. A. PINCHBACK..... Proprietor.
C. G. BROWN..... Editor.

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No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
FOR 1873.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Descriptions of the Works of Man; Descriptions with useful Engravings, of New Inventions, Implementations, New Processes, and Industrial Institutions of all kinds. Useful Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Mechanical Engineering, Etc., and Metallurgy; Records of the progress in the Applications of Steam, Engineering, Railways, Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Graph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

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The number is rich in exquisite illustrations, drawn by some of the best artists in the country, and executed by one of the most skillful engravers in the profession.

To-Day must inevitably find its way into hundreds of thousands of homes in the land. It is just the paper for the fireside and the family. We cordially recommend it to the public, and we assure those who desire employment that they cannot do better than to canvass for To-Day, which offers especially good terms and a marvelously beautiful chromo to each subscriber.

Suddenly looking up from his plate, Major Cramwell said to Mrs. Buzby, "Is this good cook of yours an ancient female?"

The Ascension Leader strikes off the following melancholy spark:

Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, died without relative by his bedside;

Mr. Raymond of the Times, after midnight, was found dead in his hallway; and Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, died in a private mad-

house.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART.

BY MRS. WILLIAMS.

[From the Houston (Texas) Union]
At a woman's rights meeting, one of the lady-speakers said that when a woman with the suffrage wanted her husband to vote as she wished, she would put on the table all the dainties she knew that he liked.

How well this woman knew the way to a man's heart; and in connection with this subject I will relate an incident which came to my knowledge.

My old friend, Mrs. Buzby, had three daughters, which ought to have satisfied her without craving three sons-in-law. She had a foolish notion that a woman ought to have a husband "to lean on," she said, the gracious knows some of them are broken reeds so far as leaning on them is concerned.

She ought to have known this by experience; for old Buzby, who had married her when he was young Buzby, for the money she had, never would do anything but spend it, and when it was gone she opened a boarding-house and supported him and the children. I never could understand, with her experience, how she could talk about a husband being something "to lean on."

To have three single daughters was more than she could stand, and when Major Cramwell returned from his long residence in India and called on her, she intimated to the girls that he was the very man for one of them to lean on. Repeated failures had made them somewhat dubious about securing that great prize, a husband; however, they felt it their duty to try, and accordingly, they tried, Betsey Buzby, the eldest of the three, practised her really fine voice diligently for a week, determined to sing her way into the heart of Major Cramwell. Josephine, the second, made herself mistress of India and military tactics, thinking that, on this account, the Major would find her his affinity. Caroline, the third daughter, made herself appear very beautiful, she was that way inclined, anyhow, by curls, and paint, and a very showy and becoming costume. She thought that her chances were better than her sisters.

Thus prepared for conquest, the young ladies received very smilingly the Major, when, in response to Mrs. Buzby's invitation, he came to spend the evening. I will do him the justice to say that he applauded Betsey's singing, was interested in Josephine's conversation, and admired Caroline's beauty. Thus far, the young ladies were quite a success, and hope had a vigorous life in each heart.

To crown the evenings entertainment, Mrs. Buzby, who was well aware that the success would not be complete without a supper, had ordered her cook to prepare just such an one as she knew would suit the palate of her guest.

Frederica was a German, about thirty, very bright in her cheeks, with plenty of golden hair, a superabundance of health, energy, and good nature, and though not remarkable intellectually or graceful, she had a bright feather in her cap, she was a capital cook.

She did her best, which was very good, to give the Major a fine supper. His eyes glistened as he partook of the delicacies so artistically prepared for his appetite.

"I imagine, madam," he said, with animation, "that you are peculiarly blessed in a cook."

Frederica is a treasure; she can make a soup out of leather, and bread out of stones. She is a splendid cook, and never wastes either," replied Mrs. Buzby with energy.

"Ah! a good cook is a good thing," responded the Major, "Are your daughters good cooks?"

Quitting off her guard, Mrs. Buzby very inadvertently replied, "dear me; no, they do not even know how to mix up corn-bread."

The major looked very serious, but said nothing, and as the young ladies gazed at his solemn countenance, they felt that the game was up, they had lost their man to lean on.

Suddenly looking up from his plate, Major Cramwell said to Mrs. Buzby, "Is this good cook of yours an ancient female?"

"Oh, dear, no; she is only thirty."

No more was said on the subject; the Major eat as much as she desired, then arose; and music and conversation finished the evening. In three weeks from this date, Frederica gave notice that she was going to leave. Mrs. Buzby expostulated, but the German

cook was obstinate, and went, leaving Mrs. Buzby in tears.

A few days after Betsey took up the morning paper. She gave a piercing scream; then Josephine took up the paper which Betsey had dashed down, and she screamed; then Caroline made a rush for it, and she, too, screamed.

"Heavens! what ails them?" asked Mrs. Buzby, picking up the paper; and Mr. Buzby thought that a concealed wasp in the paper had stung all the women of his family. He examined the journal which had caused all this excitement closely, and there he found the wasp which had stung the ladies; it was only this:

"Married—On Tuesday, the 2nd, by the Rev. Mr. Schiller, Major Cramwell late of India, and Frederica Myers, of Germany."

"Ha, ha," he laughed until he was crimson in the face. "Sensible fellow true man; he knows the wheat from the chaff; ha, ha; hoity-toity, who would have thought it?"

"Why, we all would have thought it," said Mrs. Buzby, angrily; don't we know the way to a man's heart? Do stop your absurd laughter; Major Cramwell is not the only man who has married a woman because she knew how to cook."

Have you Enemies?

Go straight ahead and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything for he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "They are sparks which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." "Live down prejudice," was the Iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while thus endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor gossips talk—there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

The Pleasures of Death.

Junius Henri Browne, who, while a war-correspondent, saw about a dozen men die every day, shows conclusively, in an article to the Galaxy, for November, that Death has no terror for the dying. Poisons produce stupor, which passes into oblivion. To be killed outright by a gun-shot wound is easy. Death from falling from a height is unattended by a single throe. "Of falls of this kind I have had my share," says Mr. Browne. Freezing to death is positively pleasant; and Frenchmen, in search of amusement are known to be habitually hanging themselves—careful instructions being given to their valets as to the precise moment for cutting them down to prevent the final extinction of the vital spark. No body but Mr. Browne would have dared to put the rider of the "Pale Horse" on the pleasant and social footing of a rather desirable visitor. His paper is exceedingly well written; abounds in apt illustration and vivid reminiscence, and in convincing as far as it concerns the dissolution of, as Artemes Ward used to say, "any other man."

To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your old sweethearts where your wife can find it.

The Senate of Spain has before it a bill to emancipate the slaves in the Island of Porto Rico,

The Magdalen's Children.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

Spurned! counted worthless, loathed of all the pure, And thrown again upon the poisoned vine!

No taint upon your fairness, only your One shadowed fault, my darling, that you're mine.

O bitterest drop within my bitter cup, That my foul cross must bear my children down;

That I must lower who would lift them up Must curse who should bestow the mother's crown.

I loved but one, none other, unto whom Ye should have been as precious as to me;

And when he failed you in your baby bloom,

And taunted me with what I'd seem to be,

I struck in anger that revengeful blow—

O God, I might have braved the earlier blame;

But this, this scarlet, nameless thing; no, no,

I must let not the children bear such shame.

What though a judge and jury heard the plea,

By which life's sweetness had been turned to gall,

And Mercy, leading Justice, set me free Of bolts and bars that held my prison-wall.

And gave me all Heaven's sunshine and the air,

Of blessed liberty in which to fold

My darling to my heart, and hold them there,

So warm, so warm, defiant of the cold?

It could not be—ah! no—that they should grow

In graces I have learned to value now,

And still remain to cheer me; yet to know

The stamp of Cain upon their mother's brow.

And so I wrapped them in a purer name,

Hiding my own I thought beyond the day,

And took them to a shelter far from shame

Where gentlest voice and gentlest word have sway.

Among a people saintly in their creed—

Holding it sin for other love to care

Than Christ's—and there I left them, in my need

Of just the love to keep I did not dare.

The desolate then and now. Ah! were it well

That in their innocent prattle they have spread

The truth which I forebore, for them, to tell—

(Yes, well for them, since by it I am fed

With manna of their presence in my fast)

I'd cry for joy that others failed to keep

My doves within their ark; even scornful cast

Them forth, perchance to sink within the deep!

Perchance to sink! Again the frenzied hour

Of that temptation comes to my dispair

To let them sleep for aye from storms that lower;

Rather, I chose that day the Christian's care,

Who thrust them out. Who blames? Yet

Christ has said:

"Suffer the children and forbid them not

To come to me."

"Tis Christ himself hath led

My children back to mother-love; and what

Is given thus again I'll tender hold

Until He calls to Him! Tender say I?

And can it be a tenderness to fold

Their plastic lives within my misery?

And may I bless who wear a shrinking face

Of pain that mates my heart? Oh! cover them,

They who art pure, within thy mantle's grace,

And let me touch the very outer hem.

That by my penitence the mother's crown

May yet surmount the garments of my shame!

Though here my sin must hold my dear ones down,

Still in thy keeping waits a new, white name.

JOSH BILLINGS ON HORNS.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor,

Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

The United States Senatorship,

Rumors have been circulated regarding the approaching Senatorial contest in the Legislature which we are loth to—which we cannot believe. It is essential that an attempt has been made to intimidate members, by the threat of a withdrawal from the State Government, of their favorite candidate in that quarter is not elected. Such a statement is an insult as base as the worst enemies of Republicanism could originate, and as stupid as it must be unfounded. There is too much of manhood and independence among the gentlemen of the General Assembly for such a policy to win, even if adopted, and certainly the parties slandered are not behind in a knowledge of this fact.

There are rumors also of an intent to use money to influence the decision in this important question, but did no other reason exist to prevent such a grave wrong, the sense of honor's too keen among the colored members, we know, to permit their enemies ever to obtain so potent a weapon against them. The disgraceful scenes of bargain and sale alleged against the South Carolina Legislature will never be imitated in Louisiana.

We feel confident that the struggle for the United States Senatorship will be honestly and fairly conducted, and that the successful aspirant will win solely upon the merits of the case he presents.

A FREEZE.—Since Wednesday it has been cold in the City. The report of 25, 31 degrees for Christmas night was beat on Thursday night when we had a freeze. A norther is prevailing, and pedestrians use their feet pretty lively as they go to and fro.

THE LEGISLATURE has done but little work this week. The House adjourned from Tuesday to yesterday, and the Senate from Tuesday to Thursday, and met and adjourned also to yesterday. Both Houses met yesterday pursuant to adjournment and transacted routine business.

The Picayune disports itself hugely in its course towards Governor Warmoth. In its efforts to wriggle out of the [now] uncomfortable position of once putting him, and extolling his patriotism, strategy and invincibility delights to copy all the articles that abuse him and attribute the defeat of the whole Liberal and Fusion movement to association with him. This is one of the purest exhibitions of ingratitude we have come across lately. Does the Pic not know that Governor Warmoth had no more to do with his failure than his Liberal friends? They all undertook a task they could not accomplish, and the disastrous overthrow they have encountered lies at all of their doors equally, and no Republican is sorry for it. But we don't like to witness the scene of a man being praised and encouraged in a wrong course, and then discarded by these same admirers when the legitimate results of his course overtake him and them.

LARGE IMMIGRATION.—Yesterday about six hundred immigrants passed up the Central for Washington, Fayette, Bastrop, Travis and other counties, some going as far east as Palestine. They were from Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky. To-day about five hundred Germans, brought over by the steamship Frankfort, from Bremen, will arrive—making in all about eleven hundred arrivals in two days. This looks like business. The passenger trains of the Central were immense yesterday, and will be no less extensive and swarming to-day.—Houston Union.

TREASON, STRATAGEM, AND SPOILS.

Mr. John McEnery enjoys the reputation of being a very estimable gentleman "on the whole;" but there is one part of him that none of this quality shines in. Prudence and discretion, as well as sagacity, very materially aid in making a man estimable. This gentleman does not exhibit the possession of either of these elements. He aided and abetted a series of impositions and frauds to rob the qualified voters of the State out of the exercise of their rights. He with the others of his party pressed Governor Warmoth and his election officers from one usurpation to another, every faithful officer and judge was summarily and forcibly ejected, so that there should be nothing to oppose the scheme, originated, continued, and to be perfected by stipendiary fraud.

And because the paternal arm has been stretched around and beneath the otherwise helpless majority, piercing shrieks rend the air, weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth are beheld on every hand in the camp of our foes. And under some mysterious hallucination they too appeal to this same strong arm and whiningly assure it they never meant any usurpation, and they don't even know nor care anything about Governor Warmoth, who is "a stranger to our people," they only want to have their rights.

This might be successful if the evidence had not been so abundant and overwhelming. Mr. McEnery and his party could not obtain what they call their "rights" without rendering powerless the voices and the votes of the Republican party that are unquestionably in the majority in Louisiana, and having failed in their outrageous efforts they are not entitled to equitable consideration at the hands of honest people.

They have appealed to Congress and the President, they have received their answers, and they are bound by every good consideration to bide the issue of their case. But not so for McEnery; he proposes to convene his Legislature early in January, if he can persuade enough inconsiderate gentlemen to join him, and then do what?

Let sensible people, Democrats, if you please, argue out this thing before it occurs.

The President, and his advisers, in the exercise of a sovereign and a necessary right to determine which of two courses to pursue, when called on to act, have emphatically recognized and sustained the State House Government. This organization will be intact when Mr. McEnery essayes to establish another State Government. Will he be permitted to revolutionize the Government and seize its reins? We know not. But will not his proceedings probably eventuate in revolution and the assumption of rule in Louisiana by Federal authority? We think not. But we are persuaded that this result is aimed at as if in such a case there would be any change wrought in the situation. We may suppose that riotous demonstrations may even overtax the enormous energies of the State Government, the prompt aid and support of National power will be invoked and vouchsafed to an extent more than necessary to restore and preserve order. These stubborn facts had as well be born in mind while the recruits are coming in from the parishes, and the "clans" are gathering and preparing in our midst to precipitate a conflict that out of which nothing but unmixed disgrace and affliction must flow to the disturbers of the public peace.

BOLD AND BUNGLED BURGLARY.—On Wednesday morning early, some un-discovered amateur robbers followed their way into the cigar establishment of Mr. A. Richer, No. 20 Royal street, and blew up a large iron safe, with an evidently tremendous explosion of gunpowder. They then extracted only a portion of the valuable papers and the jewelry inside. The detectives think they possess a trail, and the matter will most probably not rest as it is.

A CINCINNATI APPOINTEE.—E. Jacobs, of Cincinnati and San Domingo, was to-day appointed Consul to Montevideo, a place which has been vacant for some time.

RIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Government don't seem to be so unauthorized and unwarranted, and unjust, and sinful, and devilish after all in its prompt and full recognition of what is called in our midst the "State House Government," and indeed not even without law and precedent in its favor. The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through its organ, in the celebrated Dorr case decided the very points now so stoutly contended against when enforced by Republicans so precisely and fully that, notwithstanding the decision was published by a city contemporary, we reproduce it from the *Republican*:

The fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against an invasion; and on the application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Under this article the constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a state. For as the United States guarantees to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the council of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its Republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide placed there, and not in the courts.

So, too, as relates to the clause in the above-mentioned article of the constitution, providing for cases of domestic violence. It rested with Congress, too, to determine upon the means proper to be adopted to fulfill this guarantee. They might, if they had deemed it most advisable to do so, have placed it in the power of a court to decide when the contingency had happened which required the federal government to interfere. But Congress thought otherwise, and no doubt wisely; and by the act of February 28, 1795, provided that, "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

By this act, the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the president. He is to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the executive, and consequently he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor, before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the government can not alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict like the one of which we speak, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government; and the President must, of necessity, decide which is the government, and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it, before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress.

The conduct of those cadet midshipmen who have been found violating these principles and the orders made to enforce them, has been carefully investigated by a board of honorable and experienced officers, and their findings, as modified by the recommendation of the distinguished superintendent of the Academy, will be carried out by the department.

No one can take exception to the punishment which the offenders, after repeated warnings, have brought upon themselves. The punishment inflicted is as follows:

Three cadet midshipmen dismissed.

Three reprimanded in general orders, and confined to the limits of the Academy for four months.

Five confined to the limits of the Academy for two months.

THE COLORED CADET MIDSHIPMAN.

THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, AND PUNISHMENT.

The following is the text of the order of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the statement of the life and character of Horace Greeley, and to take action in reference to his death. Chas. P. Ray called the meeting to order. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet presided, and on taking the chair, in substance said:

We have assembled without reference to party or sect, to pay our respects to a distinguished philanthropist, who was, more than any other man, endeared to the hearts of the people. His life was an example to the young, which will live forever. He was a friend of liberty, and never failed to defend the weak and helpless.

After a brief speech, Mr. Garnet moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty disposer of human events to take from among the living the Hon. Horace Greeley, and to remove him to his eternal rest, we deem it to be our melancholy duty to express in this public manner our sincere sympathy with the family and friends of the departed reformer and philanthropist; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley the cause of universal freedom and equal rights to all men has lost an earnest and able advocate, and the temperance movement one of its most ardent and consistent supporters.

Resolved, That it shall ever be to us a cause of gratitude to God that he gave to the present age such a man, who far so long a period stood forth a zealous champion of equal suffrage, social and political reform, and sound morality.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere sympathy in their sorrowful bereavement together with the assurance that we mourn with them in common with millions throughout our country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

A LOCAL TRIBUTE.

[National Progress.]

A meeting of colored citizens of

New York was held at Shiloh Pres-

byterian Church, at Prince and

Marion sts., to express their opinion

of the life and character of Horace

Greeley, and to take action in refer-

ence to his death. Chas. P. Ray

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WHEREAS, A controversy has

arisen, as to the admission of col-

ored children into the ward schools

of the city of Allegheny, between the

Board of Control and the colored

citizens, and

WHEREAS, Legal proceedings have

been instituted by way of asserting

the right of colored citizens and

tax payers to employ the advantages

of these schools in common with

their white fellow-citizens, there-

fore

Resolved, That we approve and

endorse said proceedings as right

and timely.

Resolved, That in insisting upon

the right of our children to attend

their schools we are not seeking

social equality, nor attempting to

thrust ourselves forward, but simply

seek, under laws which make us

citizens and voters, to enjoy the

means of fitting ourselves for those

high privileges and duties; and we,

as colored citizens, ask for no special

aids or privileges in the contest for

position and influence, but only a

fair field and an equal chance in the

race of life.

The reading of the resolution was

received with cheers.

A suit is now going on against

the School Board of Allegheny at

the instance of Mr. Caperton, whose

son was refused admission to one

of the ward schools on account of

its color. At the above meeting,

appeals were made for financial aid,

and quite a respectable collection

was taken up.

Resolved, That we tender to his

afflicted family our sincere sym-

pathy in their sorrowful bereave-

ment, and for somebody to cling to

upon. If the prop. is not here

down they go. Once down

they are as helpless as a capsized

boat, and they cannot find their

way again without assistance. Some

persons no more respectable who

have fought their way to position

making difficulties than stepping

stone and deriving determination

from their defeat, than vines resem-

ble oaks, or spluttering rash light

the stars of heaven. How per-

sisted in achievements, train a man

to self-reliance, and when he has</

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:					
ONE YEAR.....	\$2	50	00		
SIX MONTHS.....	1	50	00		
THREE MONTHS.....	75	00			
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	104
1 Column	45	80	120	175	256

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Painting executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

Circulars, Programmes, General Business Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who may wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in those respects.

POLICY.

As on motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illustrious resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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